

# A Recovery Algorithm for a Disrupted Airline Schedule

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In collaboration with *APM Technologies*

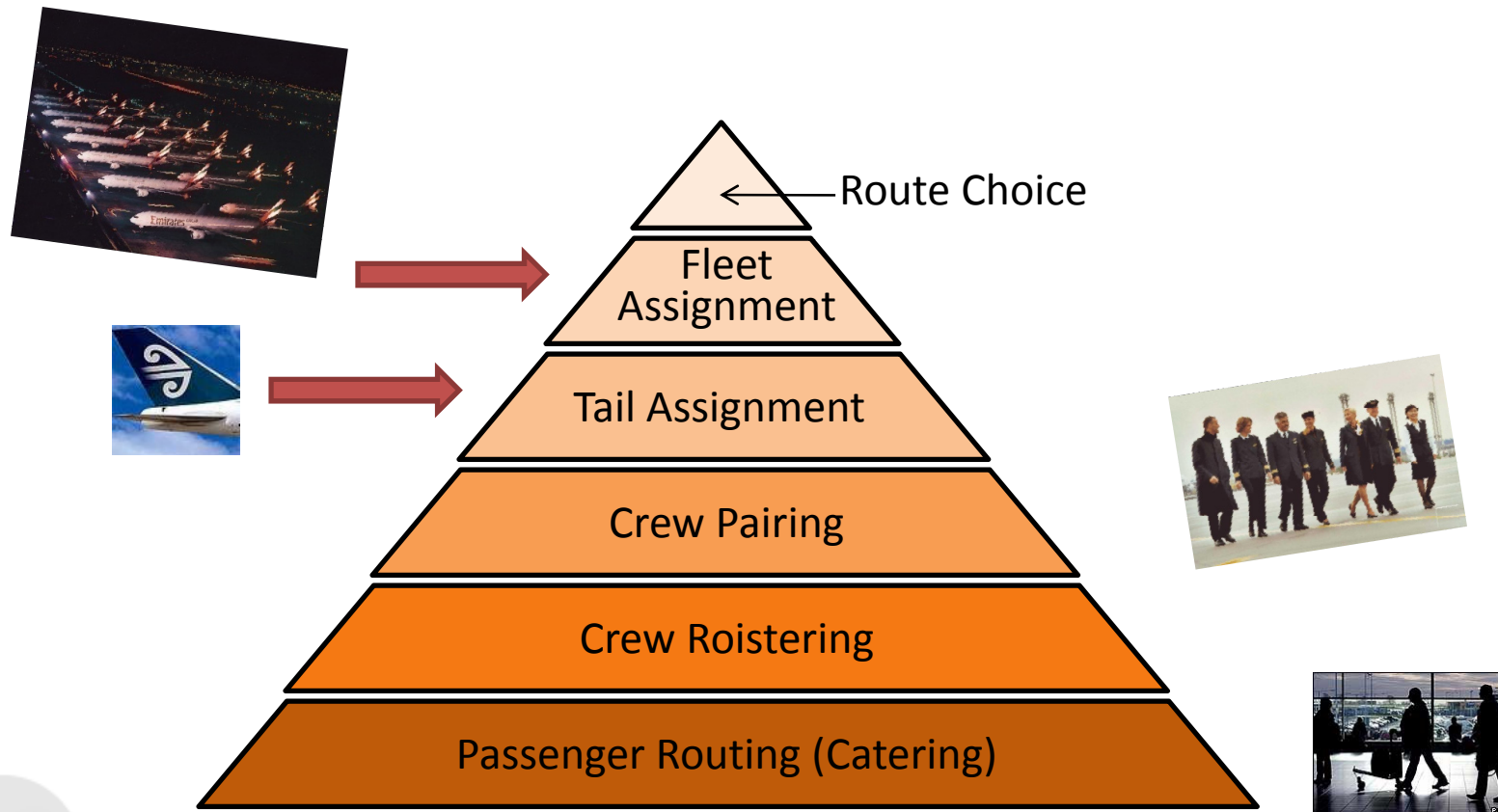


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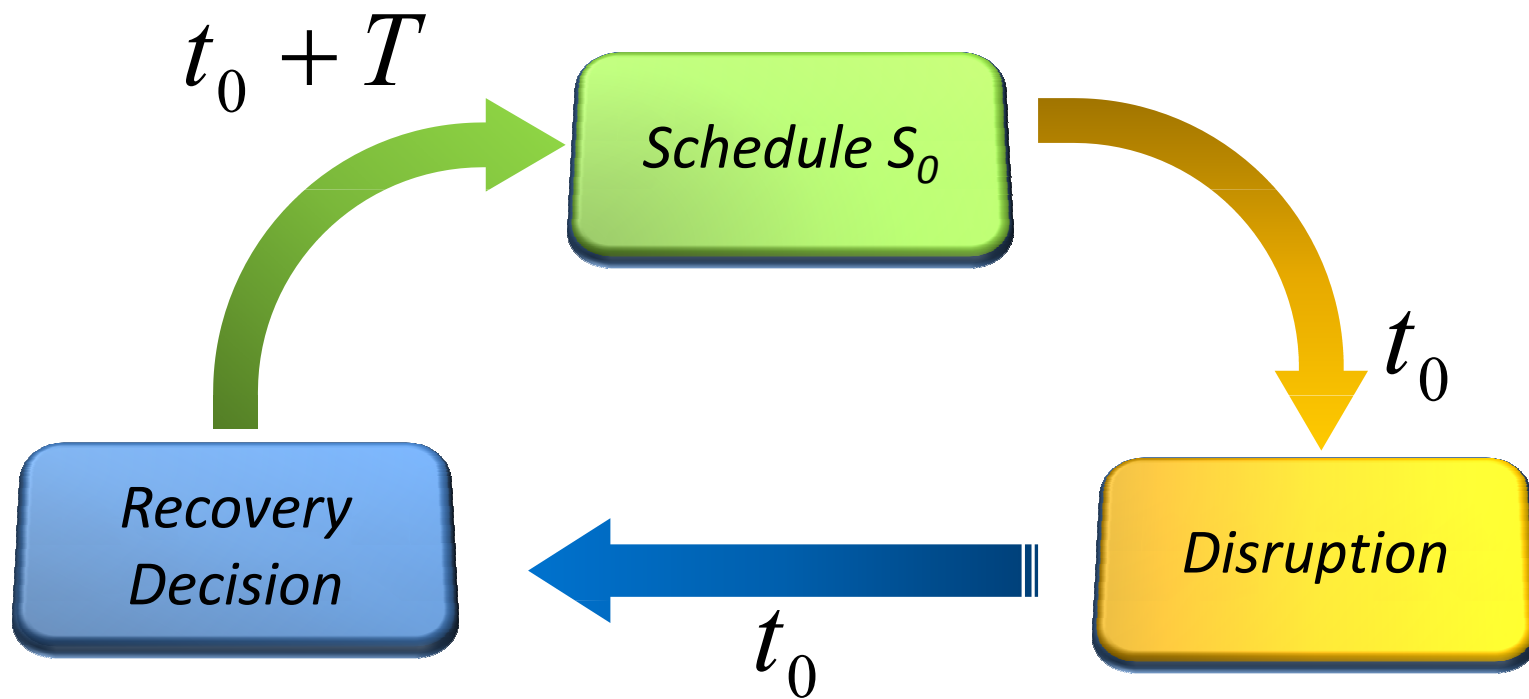


- Airline Scheduling in general
- The Disrupted Schedule Recovery Problem (DSRP)
- The Column Generation (CG) approach
- Column Description
- The pricing algorithm with the Recovery Network
- Some preliminary results
- Future Work and Conclusions

# Airline Scheduling Approach



# Disrupted Schedule Recovery



# Definitions

- **Disruption**  
event making a schedule unrealizable
- **Recovery**  
action to get back to initial schedule
- **Recovery Period ( $T$ )**  
time needed to recover initial schedule

# Definitions

- *Recovery Plan*

set of actions to recover disrupted schedule

- *Recovery Scheme (r)*

set of actions for a resource (plane)

# Hypothesis

- consider only fleet and tail assignment
- no repositioning flights
- no early departure for flights
- work with universal time (UMT)
- initial state of resources are known
- no irregularity until end of recovery period
- maintenance forced by resource consumption

# Column Generation

- column = recovery scheme (schedule for a plane)
- recovery scheme  $r$  = way to link Initial State to Final State with succession of flights and maintenances
- suppose set of all possible schemes  $R$  known
- find optimal combination of schemes



# Master Problem (IMP)

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & Z_{MP} = \sum_{r \in R} c_r x_r + \sum_{f \in F} c_f y_f \\ \text{s. c.} \quad & \sum_{r \in R} b_r^f x_r + y_f = 1 & \forall f \in F \\ & \sum_{r \in R} b_r^s x_r = 1 & \forall s \in S \\ & \sum_{r \in R} b_r^p x_r \leq 1 & \forall p \in P \\ & x_r \in \{0,1\} & \forall r \in R \\ & y_f \in \{0,1\} & \forall f \in F \end{aligned}$$

# What is a column ?

- vector  $\mathbf{b}_r = (b_r^f, b_r^s, b_r^p)^T$

Where

- $b_r^f = 1$  if flight  $f$  is covered by column  $r$
- $b_r^s = 1$  if final state  $s$  is covered by  $r$
- $b_r^p = 1$  if column  $r$  is affected to plane  $p$

# Example

$f_1$  GVA to AMS

$f_2$  AMS to BCN

$f_3$  BCN to GVA

$f_4$  MIL to BUD

$f_5$  BUD to MIL

$f_6$  BCN to MIL

# Example

- flights:  $F = \{f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, f_5, f_6\}$
- final states:  $S = \{s^{GVA}, s^{MIL}\}$
- planes:  $P = \{p_1, p_2\}$
- $p_1$  starts in *GVA*,  $p_2$  starts in *MIL*

# Column examples

$$\mathbf{b}_1 = (0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0)^T$$

$$\mathbf{b}_2 = (1,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0)^T$$

$$\mathbf{b}_3 = (0,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,0,1)^T$$

# Feasible Solution



# Solving the Master Problem

- I. Solve IMP with **Branch and Bound**
- II. Solve linear relaxation **LP** at each node:
  - Restrict LP to sub-set  $R' \subseteq R$
  - Solve **RLP**
  - Find  $b_r \in R \setminus R'$  minimizing reduced cost
  - Insert column if  $r.c. < 0$  and resolve RLP

# The Pricing Problem

Find column  $\mathbf{b}_r \in R \setminus R'$  minimizing reduced cost  $\tilde{c}_r^p$

$$\min_{r \in R} \tilde{c}_r^p = c_p^r - \sum_{f \in F} \mathbf{b}_r^f \lambda_f - \sum_{s \in S} \mathbf{b}_r^s \eta_s - \mathbf{b}_r^p \mu_p \quad \forall p \in P$$

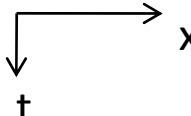
Recovery Network Model

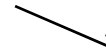
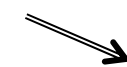



Solve Resource Constrained Elementary Shortest Path Problem (RCESPP)



# The Recovery Network (Argüello et al. 97)

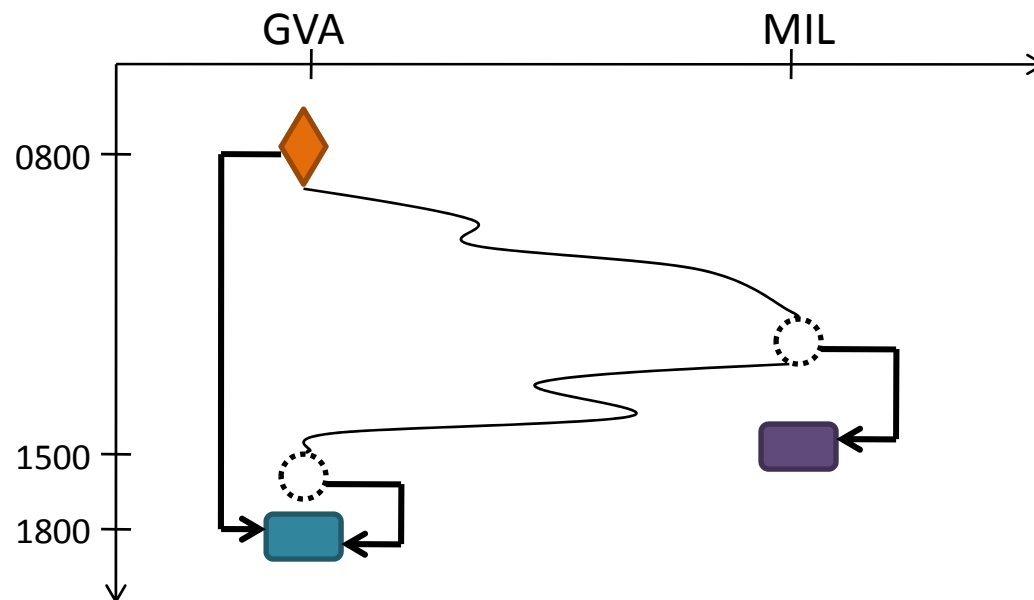
- Time-space network 
- One network for every plane
- Source node corresponding to initial state
- Sinks corresponding to expected final states
- 3 arc types (NEVER horizontal):

1. **Flight** arcs 
2. **Maintenance** arcs 
3. **Termination** arcs (vertical) 

# Source and Sink Nodes

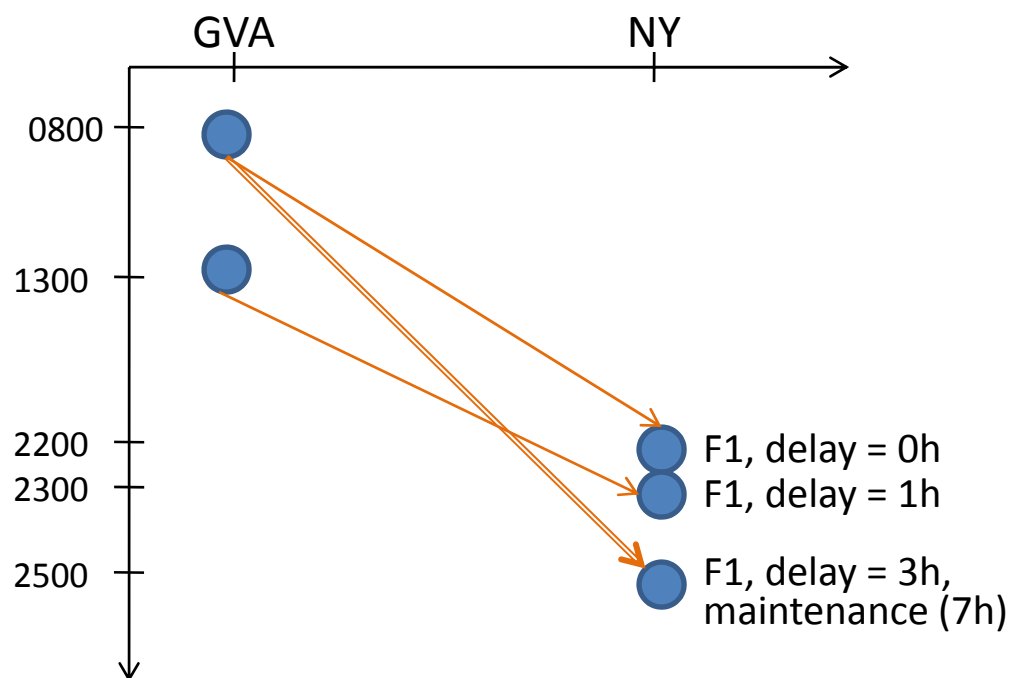
Plane  $p_1$ , initial state = [GVA, 0800]

Expected States : [GVA, 1800] and [MIL, 1500]



# Flight and Maintenance Arcs

flight **F1**: GVA to NY at 1200



# Arc Costs

- Flight arcs:  $\searrow$   $c = c^f - \lambda_f$
- Maintenance arcs:  $\searrow$   $c = c^f + c^M - \lambda_f$
- Termination arcs:  $\sqsubset$   $c = -\eta_s$

# Recovery Network Properties

- No horizontal arcs
- No vertical arcs except termination arcs
- Node only at earliest availability time
- Grounding time included in arc length (3 types)
- Maintenances are integrated before flight if possible

# Preliminary Results

- implementation using COIN-OR BCP
- solve three problems of various sizes:
  1. 48 flights, 9 airports, 3 planes
  2. 84 flights, 15 airports, 11 planes
  3. 36 flights, 17 airports, 10 planes
- solved 1. to optimality (root node)
- promising results for instances 2. and 3.

# Future Work

- Work on implementation
- Test more real instances
- Explore more widely RCESPP and CG algorithms
- Compare solutions to real recovery decisions
- Include Algorithm in APM Framework

# Conclusions

- Column Generation to solve DSRP
- Adapted model to solve pricing problem
- Get quick solutions for decision aid
- Still need real-instance validation



# THANKS for your attention!

## Any Questions?